

Business Notices.

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS—The largest assortment in the city will be found at Messrs. A. H. & C. B. BROWN, 210 Broadway, between the City Hall and the Custom House. They have just received from the West Indies, a large quantity of the most beautiful and valuable Shawls, made in the most skillful manner, and at the lowest prices. They are of various colors, and of different widths, and are all of the most superior quality. They are sold at the lowest prices, and are very much appreciated by the public. They are also of the most beautiful and valuable Shawls, made in the most skillful manner, and at the lowest prices. They are of various colors, and of different widths, and are all of the most superior quality. They are sold at the lowest prices, and are very much appreciated by the public.

DAMAGED LINENS—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., 210 Broadway, between the City Hall and the Custom House, have just received from the West Indies, a large quantity of the most beautiful and valuable Linens, made in the most skillful manner, and at the lowest prices. They are of various colors, and of different widths, and are all of the most superior quality. They are sold at the lowest prices, and are very much appreciated by the public.

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so important, so indispensable to the safety of life and property, cannot be estimated by the dollars and cents that may be collected in its name.

One very justifiable cause of complaint in the annual reports of the Board is waste of water. Being weary of begging and protesting, they procured a stringent ordinance in regard to street washing, published the amendment in every daily paper in the City, issued over 70,000 copies of the regulation, and, after waiting long enough for everybody to become acquainted with the alteration, commenced an unrelenting enforcement of the law. Within a small district \$700 were collected as fines. Yet, in the words of this year's Report, "So lax has been the enforcement of Corporation Ordinances, that the parties complained of often express surprise that this Department should attempt to lay a fine, and still further, that the fine imposed could not be compromised by a partial payment of the Police from the further state of the parties complained of."

"odium cast upon them by the parties complained of," that of \$3,735 collected for fines, only thirty-five dollars have been received from parties whose offenses "were made known to the Department through the vigilance of the Police." Notwithstanding all drawbacks, however, the head of water in the Reservoir has borne a favorable comparison with that of previous years—a fact which is attributed to the increased watchfulness of the Department over the interests committed to its care.

SLAVERY MILITANT. Slavery is an Ishmael. It is malevolent and malignant. It loves aggression, for when it ceases to be aggressive it stagnates and decays. It is the leper of modern civilization, but a leper whom no cry of "clean" will keep from intruding into uninfected company. Hitherto Slavery in this country has held its ground by sheltering itself behind the Constitution. It has played the role of persecuted virtue—and thus it has excited the sympathy of well-meaning persons who would never lead it aid or comfort but when it assumed the character of a distressed and wronged appellant. It has in past years pretended that it was assailed by injustice and fanaticism, which were destroying its supports and overthrowing the constitutional guards and defenses placed around it. It has appealed to the North for aid on the ground of essential justice and constitutional obligation. It has declared its right to existence within the sphere of the States where it was established, and that to assail it, or in any way to interfere with it, was to be guilty of flagrant injustice. Its great charge against Abolitionists has been that they interfered with a domestic institution for which they had no responsibility and with which they had nothing to do. Its advocates have sought to keep the position of the suffering and persecuted party, and have thus enlisted a sort of sense of justice in the Free States, whose more potent than discriminating, has borne Slavery on its shoulders through every contest.

Though it has often been urged that Slavery was aggressive in its nature, the proof of the fact to the common understanding has not been entirely conclusive. To many Northern men it has always seemed to be warring on the defensive side. But present appearances indicate that this erroneous view of Slavery will soon be removed throughout the North. We see already the encroaching steps it is taking in Congress as well as on the Pacific. It already attempts the appropriation to its uses of territory already consecrated to freedom by a solemn compact between the North and the South. It is manifesting a determined purpose to cross the boundary behind which its pestilential influences have hitherto been confined, and thus to disregard all considerations of justice, and trample upon its own sacred obligations. It is abiding itself to be a power which refuses to adhere to its engagements, and breaks its faith at the first temptation. Not content within its own proper limits, defined after a bitter contest, in which more than its due was yielded to its imperious exactions, it now proposes to invade and overrun the soil of freedom and to unroll the pale of its darkness over virgin territory whereon a slave has never stood. Freedom is to be elbowed out of its own home to make room for the leprous intruder. The free laborer is to be expelled that the slave may be brought in.

It is plain to be seen how such an aggressive spirit will be met. If Slavery is determined upon the conquest of free territory it will inevitably be resisted and pushed in kind. If the conviction obtains that Slavery intends to disown its obligations and prove faithless to its own contracts, then will it follow that those who have hitherto admitted its rights under the Constitution, will admit them no longer. Let but the sentiment gain foothold that Slavery intends to make war upon the territory of freedom, and seize and appropriate whatever it can wrest from the hands of free labor, and the banner of reclamation will be raised. If Slavery may encroach upon the domain of freedom, freedom may encroach upon the domain of Slavery. If Slavery thinks this is a safe game to play at, let it be pursued as it has been begun.

AN ELECTION WITH A MORAL. The City of Boston has succeeded, on the third trial, in electing a Mayor—the law requiring a majority of all the votes cast to elect. Dr. JEROME V. C. SMITH is the Mayor, chosen by more than two to one over the regular Whig nominee, and by more than 1,000 majority over all opponents. Dr. Smith is independent of all parties, though we believe he generally votes the Whig National and State Tickets. As Mayor, he will know no party; and the three Aldermen chosen with him were also on the "Citizen's Union Ticket," which drew its support from all parties. This directs the Board of its partisan character, and secures to the metropolis of New-England a government for the benefit of the whole People rather than of any segment or party. We trust it may prove upright, vigorous, frugal and law-abiding. And now for the moral.

Nearly two years ago, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a Liquor Prohibition Law. A Whig Municipality have away in Boston, where the distilling, importing liquor-selling interest is very strong pecuniarily, and controls some thousands of votes. The Whig Municipality deemed it politic to lean to the side of Rum rather than that of law. They did their utmost to shield the Liquor Traffic from the penalties denounced against it by law. They relieved many licenses after it was morally certain that Prohibition would be enacted—some, we believe, after it had been enacted. The Law devolving on the Mayor's Marshal certain important duties essential to its due execution, the Councils abolished the office of Mayor's Marshal. And so from the outset to this hour. The Whig Municipality of Boston has done its utmost to prevent the enforcement of the Prohibition Law, and has afforded all practicable "aid and comfort" to the legions of law-defying rum-sellers who burrow in that city.

Politically, this went well for a season. So long as the Whigs would keep on voting the "regular Whig ticket" for party's sake, while the Liquor-dealers would in good part "do just so" for Rum's sake, the Whig Municipality could not fail to be upheld by a triumphant vote.

At length, however, the bottom has fallen out. The Whig masses have stopped voting for the grog-sellers' law-defying servants merely because they are labeled Whig. So Dr. Smith is Mayor, with an Independent Board of Aldermen, and the boasted inviolability of the Whig organization in Boston is given to the winds. We do not know that the new rules of Boston will remember the pit where they were "dug and the rock whence they were hewn;" but we trust they will. We trust the fate of their predecessors will be perpetually before their eyes, until they shall fully apprehend that their only ground of hope for

enduring popularity and power, is to be sought through an inflexible fidelity to, and enforcement of, the laws. But though they may misread the lesson of last Monday, their predecessors cannot. The alliance wherein they expected to find strength and success has specially overwhelmed them with defeat. Rum helped them through one election, and there its power to help was at an end. The spirit continued willing, but the deed had become deplorably weak. It is the ancient, oft-recurring case of the Evil One coming up missing at the very crisis wherein every thing depends on his doing the mark.

If the new Municipality of Boston will only take the right step at the outset, and stick to it, there need be no further difficulty as to the enforcement of the Prohibition Law in Massachusetts. "It is the first step," that costs—the others follow naturally and easily. With so much to admonish and to incite them, we trust they will take the right course—and keep it.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA. Lord PALMERSTON'S resignation seems to be working in England all the marvels he could have hoped for. While the public indignation is becoming more and more active against the Cabinet he has abandoned, and whose policy he had on all occasions, up to the last moment of his connection with them, emphatically endorsed, the very parties loudest in their denunciations of the Coalition, vie with each other in the praise of Palmerston. And while they call for energetic and honorable resistance to the encroachments of Russia, on the one hand, and stick to the desire nothing so much as the restoration of their favorite statesman to high office on the other. Thus this accomplished and relentless actor deludes the world. It would be an amusing spectacle were the interests involved less momentous. How deep is the delusion we have already had occasion to show, and now add below a new demonstration of the truth that, for some reason or other, Lord Palmerston has steadily labored for the advancement of Russia, and has used England for that purpose. Those who seek to look behind the scenes of current history and to judge events and men at their real value will, we think, find our exposure instructive.

One glance over the map of Europe will show us on the western side of the Black Sea the outlets of the Danube, the only river which springs up in the very heart of Europe, and may be said to form a natural highway to Asia. Exactly opposite, on the eastern side of the Euxine, southwards to of the river Kuban, begins the mountainous range of the Caucasus, which, stretching from the Black Sea to the Caspian in a south-easterly direction for some 700 miles, separates Europe from Asia.

The power which holds the outlets of the Danube necessarily holds the Danube also, the highway to Asia, and with it controls a great deal of the commerce of Switzerland, Germany, Hungary, Turkey, and above all of Moldavia and Wallachia. But give the same power the Caucasus in addition, and the Black Sea will exclusively belong to it as a *mare clausum*, and only Constantinople and the Dardanelles are wanted in order to shut it out. The possession of the Caucasian mountains insures at once the control of Trebizond, and through its position with reference to the Caspian Sea, of the northern seaboard of Persia.

The greedy eye of Russia has embraced at once the outlets of the Danube and the mountainous range of the Caucasus. There the business in hand was to conquer supremacy; here, to maintain it. The chains of the Caucasus mountains separate Southern Russia from the luxurious provinces of Georgia, Mingrelia, Imeritia and Gurial, which the Muscovite had wrested from the Mussulman. Thus the foot of the monster empire is cut off from its main body. The only military road winds from Moscow to Tiflis through the narrow pass of Darien, secured by a continuous chain of intrenched positions, and exposed on both sides to external attacks from the hostile Caucasian tribes. The union of the Caucasian tribes under one military chief might even endanger the bordering country of the Cossacks. "The thought of the dreadful consequences which a union of the hostile Caucasians under one head would produce in the case of Russia fills one with terror," exclaims Mr. Kapfner, a German, who presided over the scientific commission which in 1829 accompanied the expedition of Gen. Etienne to Elbruz.

At this very moment our attention is directed with equal anxiety to the banks of the Danube, where Russia has seized the two granaries of Europe, and to the Caucasus, where she is menaced with expulsion from Georgia. Her movements in both these regions have a common origin. It was by the treaty of Adrianople that the usurpation of Moldo-Wallachia was prepared, and that were founded her claims on the Caucasus.

Art. IV of that treaty has the following stipulation: "All the countries situated to the north and east of the line of demarcation between the two empires (Russia and Turkey) toward Georgia, Imeritia and Gurial, as well as all the shore of the Black Sea, from the mouth of the Kuban as far as the port of St. Nicholas inclusively, shall remain under the domination of Russia."

With regard to the Danube the same treaty stipulates: "The frontier line will follow the course of the Danube to the mouth of St. George, leaving all the islands formed by the different branches in the possession of Russia. The right bank will remain, as formerly, in the possession of the Ottoman Porte. It is, however, agreed, that that right bank, from the point where the arm of St. George departs from the Danube, as far as the point where it discharges into the Danube (six miles from the river), and that no kind of structure shall be raised there; and in like manner on the islands which still remain in the possession of Russia. With the exception of quarantines which will be established, it will not be permitted to make any other establishment or fortification."

Both these paragraphs, inasmuch as they secured to Russia new possessions and exclusive commercial advantages, infringe on the protocol of April 4, 1826, drawn up by the Duke of Wellington at St. Petersburg, and the treaty of July 6, 1827, concluded between Russia and the other powers at London. The English Government, therefore, refused to recognize the treaty of Adrianople. The Duke of Wellington protested against it. Lord Aberdeen protested against it as Lord Malmesbury says: "In a dispatch to Lord Heytesbury, dated 31st October, 1829, he commented with no small dissatisfaction on 'many parts of the treaty of Adrianople, and especially' all the stipulations respecting the islands of the Danube. He denies that that treaty has 'respected the territorial rights of sovereignty of the Porte and the condition and the interests of all maritime States in the Mediterranean.' Earl Grey said: 'That the independence of the Porte would be sacrificed and the peace of Europe endangered by its being agreed to.' Lord Palmerston himself, in his speech of March 17, 1827, informs us: 'As far as the extension of the Russian frontier is concerned on the mouth of the Danube, the south of the Caucasus and the shores of the Black Sea, it is certainly not consistent with the solemn declaration made by Russia in the face of Europe previous to the commencement of the Turkish war.'

The eastern shores of the Black Sea, by blockading which and cutting off the supply of arms and gunpowder to the north-western Circassian districts, Russia could alone hope to realize her claim on the Caucasus she had wrested from Turkey—the shore of the Black Sea, as well as the outlets of the Danube, are certainly not places "where no English action could possibly take place," as was lamented by Lord Palmerston in the case of Craiova. By what mysterious contrivance then has the Muscovite, nevertheless, succeeded in blocking up the Danube, in blockading the shore of the Euxine and in forcing England to submit not only to the treaty of Adrianople, but at the same time to the violations by Russia herself of that identical treaty?

These questions were put to the noble Viscount in the House of Commons on April 20, 1836. Petitions were simultaneously presented from the merchants of

London, of Glasgow, and other commercial towns, against the fiscal regulations of Russia on the Black Sea, and her enactments and restrictions, intended to interrupt English commerce on the Danube.

There had appeared on February 7, 1836, an establishment, by virtue of the treaty of Adrianople, which placed a quarantine on one of the islands formed by the mouths of the Danube. In order to execute the quarantine regulations, Russia claimed a right of boarding and search, of leaving fees and seizing and marching off to Odessa refractory sailors, proceeding on their voyage up the Danube. Before the quarantine was established, or rather before, under the false pretense of a quarantine, a fort and a custom-house were erected, the Russian authorities had thrown out the feelers to ascertain what risk they would run with the British Government. Lord Durham, acting upon instructions received from England, remonstrated with the Russian Government for these hindrances to British trade. He was referred to Count Nesselrode. Count Nesselrode referred to the Governor of South Russia, and the Governor of South Russia again referred to the Consul at Galatz, who communicated with the British Consul at Ibraila, who was instructed to send down the captains from whom toll had been exacted, to the mouth of the Danube, the areas of their injuries, in order that inquiry might be made into the subject, it being well known that the captains referred to were then in England.

The formal ukaz of Feb. 7, 1836, aroused, however, the general attention of British merchants, since, as Mr. Stewart stated in the House of Commons on April 20, 1836, "many ships had sailed and others were going out, to whose captains strict orders had been given not to submit to the right of boarding and search which Russia claimed. The fate of these ships must be inevitable, unless some expression of opinion was made on the part of the House. Unless that were done, British shipping to the amount of not less than 5,000 tons would be seized and marched off to Odessa, until the insolent commands of Russia were complied with."

We have stated that Russia acquired the marshy islands at the mouths of the Danube, in virtue of the treaty of Adrianople, which treaty was a violation of that which she had previously concluded with England and the other powers on July 26, 1827. Her bristling the mouths of the Danube with fortifications, and those fortifications with guns, was also a violation of the treaty of Adrianople, which expressly prohibited any fortifications to be erected within six miles of the river. The exacting of tolls and the obstruction of the navigation was a violation of the treaty of Vienna, which declared that "the navigation of rivers along their whole course, from the point where each of them became navigable to its mouth, shall be entirely free," that "the amount of the duties shall, in no case, exceed those now (in 1815) paid," and that "no increase shall take place except with the common consent of the States bordering on their river."